FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9, 1837. [NO. 1053.

D AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
Edward J. Hale,
per annum, if paid in advance;
id during the year of subscrip-
$3 50 at the end of the year.

ISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
r the first, and thirty cents for each
ublication. Advertisers are requested
number of insertions desired, or they
nued till forbid, and charged accord.

the Editor must be post paid.

H CAROLINA STATE
OTTERY,
BENEFIT OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

NUMBERS IN CLASS NO. 13.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
58 65 44 11 55 31 48 66

ss No. 14, for 1837,
at BETHANIA, Stokes county, N.
Thursday, 10th August, 1837.

Lottery,—14 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

e of	10,000	is	10,000
e of	3,000	is	3,000
e of	2,000	is	2,000
es of	1,000	is	6,000
es of	400	is	4,000
es of	200	is	3,000
es of	100	is	3,000
es of	80	is	3,200
es of	70	is	2,800
es of	60	is	3,000
es of	40	is	2,800
es of	30	is	3,000
es of	24	is	2,928
es of	16	is	1,952
es of	10	is	1,220
es of	8	is	41,480
es of	4	is	102,480
es amounting to			$195,860

the above Class may be found in
es;—Whole Tickets $4, Halves $2,
at
. ERAMBERT'S
LUCKY OFFICE, Hay Street.
837. 52td
orders for Tickets in the above Lot
post paid.

ce to Land Buyers.
scriber intending to remove to the
offers for sale the following LANDS,
pe Fear River, in the County of Cum-
ty miles above Fayetteville, viz:
s, two miles above Fox's Island,
one mile below McNeill's Ferry,
two do. above Averasborough,
Piney Land, including his Dwelling,
which is a Saw and Grist Mill, and
hin four miles of Cape Fear river.
part of the above Land will be sold
hasers, and the payment made easy.
will be shewn at any time by the Sub-

DUSHEE SHAW.
1837. 52 3m.

sylvania University.
DICAL DEPARTMENT.
ustees having re-organized this Depart-
f the Institution, by the re-appointment
mbers of the former Faculty; the elec-
EBERLE, MITCHELL and CROSS,
ors in the Medical College of Ohio;
ation of an Adjunct Professorship of
nd Surgery, the Lectures will com-
nsual, on the first Monday of Novem-
he following Faculty:
nd Surgery, by B. W. Dudley, M. D.,
sor, and James M. Bush, M. D., Ad-
Professor.
Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence,
es C. Cross, M. D.
Practice, by John Eberle, M. D.
nd the Diseases of Women and Chil-
y Wm. H Richardson, M. D.
dics and Medical Botany, by Charles
ort, M. D.
nd Pharmacy, by Thomas D. Mitch-
D.
he Teachers will lecture daily—Sab-
ted. The fees of the entire course,
triculation and the use of the Libra-
$105. The Graduation fee, $20.
s of all solvent State Banks, will be re-
he Faculty.
order of the Faculty,
JAMES C. CROSS, Dean.
7. 52-11w

of North Carolina.
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1837.
s Hubbard and wife Nancy,
vs.
e and wife Elizabeth and others.
TION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
ring to the satisfaction of the Court,
is Melton and wife Rebecca, Harmon
wife Rachel, Lewis Graves and wife
ilip May and wife Susanna, Jonathan
fe Catharine, Willie Mangrum, and
wis, defendants in the above case, re-
the limits of this State, *It is therefore*
at publication be made in the *Fayette-*
r, for six successive weeks, in order
ndants may appear before the Hon'ble
f the Court of Equity, for the County
t the Court House in Wadesborough,
onday in September next, then and
ow cause, if any they can, why the
Petitioners should not be granted,
e petition will be taken pro confesso
and heard ex parte.
William E. Troy, Cl'k and Master of
f Equity, at Office, in Wadesboro',
lay of March, A. D., 1837, and in the
American Independence.
WM. E. TROY, C. M. E.

S. Prime MOLASSES,
For sale by
GEO. McNEILL.
1837. 52 4w

Committed,
il of Robeson County, on the 27th of
negro man who calls himself JIM, a-
rs of age, five feet 8 or 10 inches high,
omplexion, and says he belongs to Mr.
, of Cumberland County. The owner
to come forward, prove property, pay
l take said negro away, or he will be
s the law directs.
JNO. A. ROWLAND, *Jailor.*
n, *August* 1, 1837. 52-tf

NEW BOOKS.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S ROCKY MOUNTAINS, or adventures in the Far West; Bulwer's Athens, its rise and fall; Tuggs at Ramsgate, by the author of the Pickwick Papers; Crichton, by the author of Rookwood; Travels in Egypt, Arabia Petræ, and the Holy Land; Victims of Society, by the Countess of Blessington; Missouri Harmony; Ruled Paper, &c.
Just received by
E. J. HALE.
August 1, 1837.

For Sale.
25 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
175 bags Rio, Laguira and P. Rico Coffee,
10 do. Java ditto,
45 hhds. Molasses,
3000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 sacks ditto,
1000 bushels Alum Salt,
50 sacks Liverpool Blown Salt,
By CHARLES T. HAIGH.
August 2, 1837. 52-4w

RECEIVED of John Waddill, Jr. four Dollars So. Ca. money, for the taxes of two Dogs, viz: ROME and RED, to 1st August, 1838.
G. DEMING, *Collector.*
August 1, 1837. 52-2w

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Abbeville District, S. C. in the month of May last, a negro man named SIMON, about 26 years of age, rather stout and chunky, copper coloured, formerly the property of Jonathan Jessop, of Fayetteville. N. C. He has been seen lately in the neighborhood of Bryant Wright's, in Cumberland county, and will no doubt be found in that neighborhood, or about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to Neill Johnson, of Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.
THOS. L. WHITLOCK.
Abbeville District, S. C., July 25, 1837. 52tf

A BALL

WILL be furnished at Shocco Springs, on Tuesday, the 15th of August. Good Music will be provided on the occasion.
July 17. 51-3w.

100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging,
For sale by
JOHN McARN.
July 22. 51tf.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1837.

Charles P. Mallett, vs. William Locke. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

No Goods or Chattels, Lands or Tenements to be found in my Bailiwick, summoned Robert McRackan as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, William Locke, has removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is therefore *Ordered by the said Court*, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, successively, that unless the said Defendant be and appear before the Justices of our said Court, on the first Monday in September next, and then and there replevy, plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's claim, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him for the amount thereof, and the amount condemned in the hands of the Garnishee.
Witness, John L. Atkins, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1837.
[51 6t.] JOHN L. ATKINS, Cl'k.

For Sale,

10 bbls. St. Croix SUGAR,
5 bbls. treble refined Loaf SUGAR,
5 Do. double do do do
5 Do. single do do do
1 Chest fresh Hyson TEA,
1 Do. black do
3 bbls. Cider Vinegar,
12 old English Dairy Cheese,
10 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
3 quintals Cod Fish,
10 boxes, 2 doz. each, old Madeira Wine,
10 baskets *superior* Champagne,
2 casks London Porter,
5 doz. old Port Wine,
3 qr. casks Teneriffe Wine,
3 qr. do Sicily Madeira do.
20 bbls. calcined Plaster Paris,—by
JNO. HUSKE & SON, *Green street.*
July 19, 1837. 50tf.

State of North Carolina,

Cumberland Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1837.

Phillip Carroll vs. Algea Carroll. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that an alias subpœna in this case has been regularly issued and returned by the Sheriff of this County "Not to be found," it is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, that proclamation at the Court House door be made by the Sheriff, for the defendant to appear as commanded by the subpœna, and the same having been done, *Ordered* that publication be made in the *No. Carolina Journal* and *Fayetteville Observer*, for the term of three months, according to law, requiring the defendant, Algea Carroll to make her appearance at the next term of this Court, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and then and there answer, plead or demur to said Petition, or it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.
Witness, Henry W. Ayer, Clerk of said Court, at office, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1837.
HENRY W. AYER.
(51-3m)

GRAY'S INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.
Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by
THOS. J. JORDAN, *Green Street.*
June 1, 1837. 44tf.

J. A. Pleasants, M. D.
Dentist,

WILL be in Fayetteville shortly; he has just returned from Europe, and has a fine collection of beautiful TEETH.
February 9, 1837. 27tf

Umbrella Lost.

A BLACK SILK UMBRELLA, with a small black knob, set with pearl, and a small brass plate on the side with "Forbes" engraved on it, was lost on Sunday evening last. The finder will please return it to this office.
May 31, 1837. 43-tf.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

$25 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick-Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.
WM. H. BEATTY.
Bladen, May 30, 1837. 43-tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber gives notice to all whom it may concern, in shipping, receiving, and paying freights on the Cape Fear between Wilmington and Fayetteville, that he is compelled to raise the price or lay up his Boats. By a careful examination of the business of the steam boats on our river, the Proprietors all agree, that there is nothing made at the prices of carrying. The expenses of the Boats are paid monthly; the Tolls increase to an enormous amount and must be paid. After working twelve months, by the most rigid economy the Boat Owners are satisfied by fair experiment, they cannot make a surplus suffisient to repair the boats. This is the season that the merchant is preparing to go North to purchase his Goods, and I consider it the proper time to advise him, at what rate I will agree to bring his freights up. I am well prepared to do a part of the carrying trade of the river, having a good Steam Boat, sufficient Tow Boats, convenient Warehouses on the bank of the river, and will receive and forward up and down, freights at the following rates: 25 per cent. on the amount of the freight bill, the bills to be paid when the Goods are delivered—all payments in North Carolina notes.
A well qualified Agent will attend in Fayetteville, to all business of the concern. I wish those persons who suffered by the loss of the John Walker, to observe this notice particularly, as it would be a matter impossible to pay them that loss, without an increase on the rates; also, those persons that have given me the Agency of their Goods, as pay day, twenty-five per cent., exclusive of the tolls, and cash payment, may change the character of our understanding. All now have due notice; ship where you please. I offer no reference, as I have always done a straight business and intend to pursue my old track. Goods will always be forwarded by the first boat.
DOYLE O'HANLON.
July 5, 1837. 48tf.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING SCHOOL,
AT BORDENTOWN, N. J.

THE buildings occupied by this Institution were recently erected by the Count of Survilliers, they stand on a hill, immediately opposite his Mansion, and are, in fact, a part of his splendid Estate. In preparing them for the reception of Young Ladies, nothing was omitted that could contribute to their health and comfort.
The branches taught, are:—Reading, Writing, English Grammar, the French, Spanish, and Italian Languages, Book-keeping, Geography, History, Botany, Sewing, Drawing, Music and Dancing.
The pupils attend during the Autumn and Winter, a course of Lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.
The distinctive features of this Institution consist in its being essentially a French School. All branches being taught, as soon as practicable, through the medium of that language.
The Summer Session will begin on the 17th April next.

REFERENCES.

Bordentown.—Joseph Bonaparte, Count de Survilliers, Lucien Murat, Esq.; Ed. Dubarry, M. D.; Rev. John C. Harrison; John L. McKnight, Esq.; William Cook, Esq.
Burlington.—Right Rev. Geo. W. Doane; Rev. Samuel Aaron, Samuel R. Gummere, Esq.; Hon. Garret D. Wall; Sam'l F. Newton, U. S. Navy.
Bristol, Pa.—Rev. Chas. Williams, D. D.
Philadelphia.—Hon. John Sergeant; C. J. Ingersoll, Esq.; Peter S. Du Ponceau, L. L. D.; Prof. Walton R. Johnson; Geo. McClellan, M. D.; Samuel M. Stewart, Esq.; Jos. P. Engles, Esq.; Wm. Fry, Esq.; Charles Picot, Esq.
Charleston, S. C.—Wm. Lance, Esq.
New Orleans, Lou.—Achille Murat, Esq.
Natchez, Miss.—Hon. Robert J. Walker.
Cincinnati, Ohio.—Joseph R. Fry, Esq.
Galena, Ill.—Major Legate, U. S. A.
For terms, &c. application may be made, either personally, or by mail, to the Subscriber.
A. N. GIRAULT, Principal.
July 5. 48 6t

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the last Will of John McAlister, dec'd, late of Cumberland County, will be sold to the highest bidder, in the town of Averasboro', on Thursday the 10th day of August next, the **LAND** belonging to the Estate of said deceased, viz:
290 acres on Cape Fear river, including the Mansion House, near Averasborough.
330 acres, Piney Land, joining the first, on the East.
220 acres, Piney Land, joining the second, known as the Pritchet Place.
160 acres, on Stoney Run, known as the Stancil Land.
200 acres, on Stewart's Creek, joining Henry Avera.
406 acres, on both sides Lower Little river, joining John C. Williams, and known as the Phillips' Place.
A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.
Beside the advantage of healthy situations, the Land is generally well timbered. Those wishing to engage in the Timber or Turpentine business, would do well to examine the premises. Such as may wish to view the Lands, can have an opportunity of doing so, by applying to the Subscriber, or to Hector Stewart, Esq., near Averasborough. The 406 acres on Lower Little river, can be seen by applying to John C. Williams, Esq.
DUSHEE SHAW, Ex'r.
July 3, 1837. 48 *ts.*
The Wilmington Advertiser will publish the above till day of sale.

Dwelling House to Rent.

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated Dwelling, on Gillespie street, for rent, and possession given on the 1st of October next.
C. P. MALLETT.
July 26, 1837. 51-tf.

For Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied by Mr. P. I. Tillinghast, on Hay street, will be rented for one year. Possession given on the 1st September next. For terms, apply to
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
July 22, 1837. 51tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of JOHN M. DOBBIN, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make *immediate* payment, as further indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law; or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.
JAMES C. DOBBIN, *Executor.*
June 13, 1837. 45tf.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Presuming that many of our republican readers would be pleased to know with what ceremonies the accession of a new monarch is attended in England, we copy the following account thereof from the London papers. In all its features, political and personal, the succession of Queen Victoria the first is the most interesting event of the kind that has taken place for centuries—with the single exception of Napoleon's coronation as emperor.

PROCLAMATION.

Subsequently to our notice of last night upon the subject of the proclamation, in which some doubt was raised as to whether the queen would honor St. James's Palace with her royal presence for the purposes of the ceremony of the proclamation, orders were received at that establishment to the effect that her majesty would follow the example of most of her illustrious predecessors, and present herself to her loving subjects at the accustomed spot.
Soon after eight o'clock several of the officers of the court, dressed in their state attire, arrived, and they were followed at intervals by all of those parties, noble and gentle, whose assistance is required on such an occasion.
At nine o'clock the household troops mounted guard in the courtyard, having marched in without the usual accompaniment of the band playing.
About the same hour the Duke of Argyle, the Lord Steward, the Marquis Conyngham, the Lord Chamberlain to the late king, Lord Charles Fitzroy, the Vice Chamberlain to the late king, the Right Honorable Sir William H. Freemantle, K. G. H., Treasurer of the Household; the Right Honorable George Stevens Byng, the Controller of the Household, entered the state apartments, accompanied by the Marquis of Winchester, Groom of the Stole.
It was now nearly 10 o'clock, and a general movement was observable, both within and without the palace walls.
The macadamized court instantly became a busy and lively scene. The area of this quadrangle, prior to this moment, had been nearly occupied by ladies and gentlemen, mostly dressed in black, all of whom manifested the greatest anxiety to approach within as short a distance as possible of the window at which their new and youthful queen was to present herself to their longing gaze.
A troop of the First Regiment of Life Guards took their stations and drew up across the quadrangle, leaving six or eight rows of the public in their front.
About half past 9 o'clock, the queen, accompanied by her mother, her royal highness the Duchess of Kent, stepped into one of her majesty's carriages at Kensington, and proceeded to St. James's, passing down Constitution Hill, and entering the palace through the gardens opening into the park.
The queen's carriage was preceded by two others, in which were various members of the household.
Her majesty, as well as her royal parent, was dressed in the deepest mourning, which was of the plainest character.
The royal party was escorted by a squadron of the 1st regiment of Life Guards, and the Blues; and as the cavalcade passed along the road from Kensington to St. James's, the most affectionate demonstrations of attachment and loyalty towards her majesty were offered by the assembled crowds, who had stationed themselves on either side of the road.
On the arrival of the cortege at St. James's, the multitude poured forth a continuous cry of "Long live the Queen;" "Bless our youthful Queen—long may she live!"
The Queen gracefully acknowledged these marks of affection by bowing as the carriage passed along.
Her majesty at this part of the day appeared to be in enjoyment of a good state of health, but we imagined her cheeks were not tinted with their usual color. Her countenance, too, as well as that of the Duchess of Kent, presented an expression of anxiety and grief, without, however, bearing the slightest evidence of excitement, under which it was but natural to anticipate her majesty would be laboring.
The near approach of the Queen was made known to the several officers of state, and the members of the administration, just at the moment when they had assembled in the windows of the tapestry room.
As soon as the intimation had been conveyed to these personages, they instantly went down to receive their sovereign.
At ten o'clock the band struck up, and the Park and Tower guns fired a double royal salute, at the conclusion of which the queen, led by the Marquis of Lansdown, the president of the council, came forward to the open window.
The appearance of her majesty was the signal for the loudest exclamations of joy and clapping of hands—the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, and the gentlemen their hats in the air.
The queen, apparently completely overcome by the novelty of her situation, in conjunction with the combination of eventful occurrences which have within the last few days come to pass, the instant the first shout of gratulation pressed upon her ears, burst into tears, which continued; notwithstanding an evident attempt on the part of her majesty to restrain her feelings, to flow in torrents down her now pallid cheeks, until her majesty retired from the window.
Her majesty, however, courtesied many times in token of her sense of the devotion of her assembled subjects.
The applauses were renewed several times during the reading of the proclamation, and were most enthusiastic on her majesty withdrawing.
During these proceedings the heralds had taken up their customary station immediately beneath the window at which the queen was standing, and upon silence being obtained, Clarencieux King of Arms, Sir W. Woods, in the absence of Garter King of Arms, Sir Ralph Bigland, made proclamation in the following terms—
Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to call to His mercy our late Sovereign Lord King William IV., of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Princess Alexandrina Victoria, saving the rights of any issue of his late Majesty King William IV., which may be born of his late majesty's consort—we, therefore, the lords Spiritual and Temporal, of this realm, being here assembled with those of his late Majesty's Privy Council, with numbers of others, principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of London, do now hereby, with one voice and consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Princess Alexandrina Victoria is now by the death of our late Sovereign, of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lady Victoria, by the grace of God, Queen of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, saving as aforesaid. To whom, saving as aforesaid, we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all heart and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens reign, to bless the Royal Princess Victoria with long and happy years to reign over us.
Given at the Court of Kensington, this 20th day of June, 1837. God save the Queen.
The instant Clarencieux had terminated this portion of his labors, a flourish of trumpets was blown, and the park and tower guns again fired a salute in token that the ceremony of proclaiming "Victoria Alexandrina," Queen of these realms, had been accomplished.
The spectacle presented to the eyes of such as had the good fortune to be within its view, at the window, while the proclamation was being made, was one of a singularly beautiful and affecting description.
In the centre stood a female monarch of tender years, suddenly summoned to assume the difficult and perilous office of earthly ruler and preserver of the interests of a great nation—in this position stood a youthful Queen bathed in tears, and nearly overwhelmed by the more immediate pressure of the circumstances by which she is surrounded, and the warm and heartfelt outpourings of a willing and devoted people. Directly on her majesty's right hand, but slightly in the back ground, was the Marquis of Lansdowne, the president of the council; to the left stood Viscount Melbourne, her majesty's first minister of state. Close behind, forming a semi-circle, were to be seen nearly if not all the members of her majesty's government and household.
The queen and her attendants having retired from the window, the heralds set out with the cavalcade for the purpose of making the customary proclamation.
The procession having formed, moved on down Pallmall, Cockspur street, to Charing-cross, which spot it reached at half past 10 o'clock.
On the senior officer arriving opposite to Northumberland-house, in the front of the eastern entrance of Trafalgar-square, the cavalcade halted, when the proclamation was read in a loud voice by the proper officer. The crowd which assembled here was immense, wagons, coaches, and cabs (hired to line the way) were ranged on both sides, and thousands of well-dressed persons heard the proclamation read with manifestations of applause. Along the whole line of route, from the spot to Temple bar, the windows of the houses were occupied on both sides with ladies and gentlemen attracted by the procession.
The procession next advanced toward Temple-bar, where (after the appearance of the sovereign at the presence chamber window) the most interesting portion of the day's pageant took place.
The cavalcade, on arriving at Temple-bar, found the gates of that ancient civic barrier closed against them. On discovering this, Rouge Croix, Pursuivant-at-arms, advanced between two trumpeters, and the trumpets having "sounded thrice," he knocked at the gate.
Previous to this, the Lord Mayor, attended by the civic authorities in state, had taken up his station opposite the entrance to the Temple, known as the Middle Temple-lane gate.
As soon as the knocking at the Temple bar gate announced the arrival of the officers from the palace, the senior city marshal rode up, and when under the archway asked "Who comes there?" To this the reply was, "The officer at arms, who demands entrance into the city to proclaim her Royal Majesty Alexandrina Victoria Queen of the United Kingdom."
The city marshal then admitted Rouge Croix pursuivant at arms, within the walls of the city of London, and conducted him to the Lord Mayor, who, upon being made acquainted with the object of his visit, directed the admission of the whole of the attendant cavalcade.
Rouge Croix, upon the receipt of this permission, returned to the western side of the boundary, when the gates of the Temple bar were thrown wide to admit the procession.
At the corner of Chancery lane the proclamation was read a third time.
As soon as this was done, the Lord Mayor and the whole of the city authorities fell into the procession immediately after the officers-at-arms, and proceeded down Fleet street, up Ludgate hill, through St. Paul's Church yard, and Cheapside, until they arrived at the end of Wood street, where they halted for the purpose of proclamation being a fourth time made, with the same formalities as before.
The procession at this point was joined by several of the city companies, and then moved on to the Royal Exchange, where the reading of the proclamation was again renewed.
At each of the points at which the proclamation was made, the band played the national anthem, and were in every instance responded to by the assembled people.
The procession then separated.
Immediately after, the Queen proceeded to the Council chamber, where she gave audience to Lord Hill, who laid before her majesty papers connected with the army, the Earl of Minto, the Lord Chancellor, and others of the great officers of state.
A council was held at twelve o'clock, at which her majesty presided for the first time. All the cabinet ministers were present, as well as the Duke of Norfolk, as hereditary Earl Marshal of England. Several members of his late majesty's council were introduced and sworn as members of her majesty's Privy Council.
The Duke of Norfolk took the oaths prescribed by the act of parliament for the emancipation of her majesty's Catholic subjects. An order in council was then agreed upon, directing the Duke of Norfolk, as Earl Marshal of England, to issue an order for all classes of her majesty's subjects to appear in the deepest mourning for his late majesty on Saturday next.
At the council, too, the bishops did homage to the queen.
Her majesty, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, quitted the Palace at St. James's for that at Kensington at a quarter past one o'clock, escorted by a guard of honor.

More brave than prudent.—On board the Peruvian, arrived at New York from St. Petersburg, is a boy called Moses, about eleven years old. He was picked up in the Baltic, seventy miles from land, in a little skiff, with a gunny bag for a sail, and had put off to sea, without biscuit or provision, in consequence of a quarrel with his stepfather, who was a fisherman in Sweden.
N. Y. Star.

Nick Biddle and the Red River Roarer.—A Red River roarer, from the vicinity of Big Lick—one of your real candankerous chaps, "half horse, half alligator, with a slight touch of the snapping turtle," having heard awful things about this same President of the United States Bank, and being in Philadelphia on some business, thought he must have a look at the animal before his return home. Accordingly he marched into the Bank, and inquired for Mr. Biddle. The clerk showed him instantly into a room where, in an arm chair at the desk, sat a nice, well dressed gentleman, with a smile on his lip and a pen in his hand. "Good morning, sir," blandly observed the President. "How do you stand it, stranger," said the Kentuckian. "Be you Nick Biddle?" "My name is Biddle," was the soft response. "Steamboats and lightning rods! You—why you ain't THE MONSTER!"—"That is a title with which I have been sometimes honored." "Give us your fist, stranger, I thought you was a venomous nat'ral curiosity, but you're as white a man as I ever set eyes on. Good bye, stranger—I thought I could'nt go home without a squint as you." So saying, the hunter of 'coons departed, fully satisfied that the United States Bank could not be such a menagerie, as it had been represented.
Courier.

Government Extortion and Oppression.—A gentleman of the highest character for veracity, says the Baltimore Chronicle, has acquainted us with the following extraordinary occurrence, and vouches for the truth of the narration:—A paymaster in the U. S. army received $70,000 in Treasury drafts, with which he was to pay some of our soldiers in the West. He went to New York, and offered a merchant one half the profits on the sale of those drafts. The merchant sold the drafts for a premium of 7½ per cent. So that the paymaster received over $3000 for the transaction. He now starts to the West with bills on New York, which are there at a premium of 8 per cent. Thus, after realizing about $16,000 on the operation, he pays the poor soldier in the paper rags of the neighborhood. The constitution of the United States provides that the soldier shall be paid in gold or silver, or its equivalent. The next best medium was the Treasury drafts, which are 4 per cent. below silver. But the officer pocketed the difference, and paid the soldier in a currency 16 per ct. below par.

Our Domestic Exchanges the bond of the Union.—When the great Regulator of the domestic exchanges was destroyed, the bond of pecuniary union among the States was severed. Just as the Federal Constitution was necessary to reduce to order the disorder of the old confederacy, so a Federal Bank was necessary to create a currency for the twenty-six States. It would be just as unwise to break up every Railroad in the country, to dam up every river, to stop every steamboat, and to obstruct every road, as it was to break up that currency, which circulated at par on every Railroad, in every steamboat, and on every road.—There is no bond of pecuniary union among the States. Maine has nothing to do with Louisiana, and Missouri nothing to do with Maine. The union in this respect is broken up. Thus we are suffering in a pecuniary way just as we should suffer in a political way, if there was no Union, no Federal Constitution and Federal Government, with only the government as it was under the Old Confederation.—*N. Y. Express.*

London.—The following, taken from a letter of a foreign correspondent of *The Knickerbocker*, affords a brief and vivid picture of the great outlines of the British Metropolis:
"I shall never forget my entrance into London. It was an epoch in my life. About two o'clock in the afternoon, while we were yet thirty or forty miles from the metropolis, a friend pointed out to me an indication of its 'whereabout.' A little above the horizon, and as far in the distance as I could strain my vision, lay a long line of watery-looking cloud, like the first faint distant view of the Blue Ridge, in Pennsylvania, seen when the early morning light touches it in October. This was the smoke-cloud that always overhangs London, be the day never so fine or clear—a cloud, the extent and 'volume' of which may be gathered from the fact that vegetation is earlier by a fortnight on the west and southwest sides of the metropolis than at the northern and eastern sides—a circumstance alone attributable to the severity of the north and northeast winds being mitigated in their passage over London by the smoke belched from a million of coal-fires into the hazy air. About ten miles from London, the carriages, wagons, carts, indeed vehicles of every description, began to thicken, and every eminence of the highway that overlooked a long onward reach of the road showed the mass denser and more dense, as it neared the capital. 'And this is London, is it not?' said I, as we entered upon a broad, continuous street, and saw others commencing on either side. 'Not yet; wait a bit,' said the bluff, aldermanlike coachman. We rose a slight ascent: '*That* is London!' said the driver, with a conscious pride, as he pointed with his whip; 'there's the *village*.' I turned my head—for with my boyish eagerness I had been looking right and left—and before me lay the British metropolis, spread all round to the horizon in every direction; a thousand domes, towers, steeples, and turrets, piercing the dim atmosphere; St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, the Tower, among them, a, wilderness of architecture, thirty miles in circumference! It was a sight to be *seen*, but it defies description; he is not a wise man who attempts it—and I forbear."

An Insinuation.—The editor of the Mobile Register conveys a delicate hint in the following significant paragraph: 'Will a certain good natured friend of ours be pleased to cast his eye on the ivory head of the new dark silk Umbrella under which he is now luxuriating, and see whose name is lightly scratched on it?'

Western Steamboats.—The whole number of steamboats built on the western waters, according to Hall's statistics of the West, amounts to *five hundred and eighty eight.*

A LETTER FROM MR. ADAMS.

The Boston Daily Advocate of the 28th July contained a correspondence between Messrs. William Foster and John Q. Adams. Mr. Foster requested Mr. Adams to favor the Public with his views on the appropriate policy of the Government in relation to the revenue. Mr. Adams's reply is as follows:

QUINCY, July 1, 1837.

William Foster, Esq., Boston:

DEAR SIR: Your friendly letter of the 21st ult. has, perhaps, remained already too long unanswered; but when I received it, I had expressed opinions respecting the present condition of our public affairs, in answer to inquiries from some of my constituents of the twelfth Congressional District, which have since been published, and which I presume are as explicit as you may think they ought to be at this time, and which will pass for what they are worth in the community.

I still believe it the duty of every good citizen to contribute, according to his ability, toward the forming and modifying of public opinion, because she is more than ever the queen of the world; but for the regulating of my own conduct, a long and trying experience has taught me two lessons, though not always to square my conduct by them. The first is, to distrust the correctness of my own opinions upon every thing prospective and conjectural; the second, never to flatter myself that my opinions will have any influence upon the action of any other human being.

Thus, in the present condition of our country, I have very decided opinions upon the past; differing, perhaps, considerably from yours; certainly differing from those of a large majority of the People of the United States. And as our views of the expedient action for the future, might, in a great degree, depend upon the conclusions to which we have come upon the past, it is impossible that the measures which I should deem the only effective remedies for our complaints should be acceptable to the ruling power of the country. I am, and during a great part of my life have been, in a minority. It is the business of the majority to propose and accomplish measures. It is too much the practice of minorities to expend all their energies upon devices to *defeat* the measures of the majority. The question of *right* and *wrong*, so far as my experience goes, is of use to either party only for the purpose of making professions.

We are now in the midst of a national bankruptcy, occasioned by the insolvency of multitudes of individuals. We are now told that all the banks in the United States have *suspended specie payments*. And what is the suspension of specie payments but setting the laws of property at defiance? If the president and directors of a bank have issued a million of bills, promising to pay five dollars to the holder of each and every one of them, the suspension of specie payments is, by one act, the breach of one million of promises. What is this but fraud upon every holder of their bills? And what difference is there between the president and directors of such a bank, and the skilful artist who engraves a bank bill, a fac simile of the bill signed by the president and directors, and saves them the trouble of signing it, by doing it for them! The only difference that I can see in the two operations is, that the artist gives evidence of superior skill and superior modesty. It requires more talent to sign another man's name, than one's own; and the counterfeiter does at least his work in the dark, while the suspenders of specie payments brazen it in the face of day, and laugh at the victims and dupes who have put faith in their promises.

You ask what is to be the remedy for this state of things? There are two remedies, both of which may be practicable. One is, that the Congress of the United States should exercise its powers to regulate the currency; but they must do this (which they will not) without consulting banks, their presidents and directors. The Legislatures of New York and Virginia have already shown what the presidents and directors of *banks* will advise. And the proposal of the president of a broken bank in Charleston, South Carolina, to begin with an amendment to the Constitution granting powers to Congress, which have already been granted to them, and which they have twice exercised to the great benefit of the nation, is an insult at once to our understanding and upon our misfortunes.

As little do I relish his other proposal of a general convention of broken bank presidents and directors, to *enlighten* Congress with their advice; a convention of bankrupts to teach Congress reverence for the obligation of contracts, and how to make nothing but gold and silver a tender for the payment of debts! Of all remedies for existing evils the last I would resort to would be a spurious coin from the mint of nullification.

The other remedy which I believe practicable is that of Solon—a sponge upon the account of debtor and creditor—wipe off all old scores and begin again. This is the hard money system, and so far as I can judge, it is the essential system of the present Administration—it is to detach the Government from all banking, and deal in nothing but the precious metals. If Mr. Van Buren is made of stuff to go through with this operation, I wish him well out of it; but he will want other co-operators than the Legislatures of New York and Virginia; and other advisers than presidents or directors of broken banks, or land jobbers upon loans from deposite banks.

I think of this as I thought of the dry-dock, gunboat, restrictive anti-navy system of Mr. Jefferson. It cost the nation a terrible war to be delivered of that, but the nation was effectually cured of its hydrophobia. The war was a drastic purge, but it effectually worked its cure. I fear that our present bankruptcy will need a still more violent course of alteratives; but the cure will come when the People are prepared to receive it. They are certainly not so now—they will most probably not be so during the remnant of my term of life. I hope you will live to witness and enjoy the convalescence.

Forgive the freedom with which I have answered your letter, and believe me to be, with great respect, your friend and servant,

J. Q. ADAMS.

An Englishman lately gave the following excellent reason for not exchanging the present English ministry for any others that might be presented to carry the country on to the wished-for point of perfection. Probably Mr. Van Buren was prevented by similar reasons for making no change in his cabinet on his accession to the Presidential chair:—"It is in politics as in horses," said this Nimrodian logician, "when a man has a horse that's near up to the notch, he'd better not swap him; if he does, he's e'en almost sure to get one not so good as his own. My rule is, I'd rather keep a critter whose faults are known, than change him for a beast whose faults are unknown."

We have rarely met with a happier, or better directed hit, than the following toast, which was found hid under the plate of a Guest at an entertainment given to Mr. Webster at Black Rock:—

"THOMAS H. BENTON—The great financier of Missouri—may he never be found in the United States' *treasury*, "solitary and *alone*."

Balt. Chronicle.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

We copy the subjoined well-considered observations upon the business which will probably first and inevitably engage the attention of Congress, at its approaching Extraordinary session, from "the Financial Register of the United States" of Wednesday last; in the general purport of which we concur. Resorting to a loan, however, would, it appears to us, be preferable, for several reasons, to a postponement of the complete execution of the Distribution Law. One important (if not conclusive) reason for this preference would be, that, *on the faith of the United States* pledged by that law, the States have generally appropriated, to the utmost farthing, the amount subject to distribution (or deposite) among them.

It will not be a very agreeable thing, we know, to the Executive, to recommend the authorization of a Loan for Ten Millions of Dollars. But the Executive will of course submit, with what grace it can, to the necessary consequence of the abortion of its scheme for substituting a "better currency" for the very best currency ever possessed and enjoyed by any nation.

EXTRACT FROM "THE FINANCIAL REGISTER."

CONGRESS is to assemble on the 1st of September next. Amongst the acts which are deemed indispensable at this period, are the repeal of the law directing the distribution of the October instalment of near ten millions of dollars amongst the States; and a decision as to the collection of the revenue during the continuance of the suspension of specie payments by the banks.

By the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, published in the Globe of the 1st of May, it appears that, from the 1st of January last to the 1st of April, the revenue amounted to $8,768,325

By subsequent statements published monthly in the same paper, it also appears that the receipts from all sources amounted to—

In April,		
From customs	$983,600	
From lands	1,011,700	
		1,995,300
And, in May,		
From customs, about	$986,650	
From lands	877,314	
		1,863,964
Making a total in five months of		12,627,589
To this add the balance remaining in the Treasury on the 1st of January, after setting apart the sum of $37,468,859, to be distributed amongst the States in four equal instalments, on the 1st of January, April, July, and October, respectively, three of which have been paid,		5,000,000
And the amount of available funds will be		$17,627,589
The expenditures during the same five months, as appears from the same published statements, were as follows:		
In Jan. Feb. and March,	7,409,731	
In April,	3,887,403	
In May,	2,727,117	
		14,024,251
Leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of June, of		$3,603,338

The total amount of appropriations made by Congress at its last session, as appears from an official document before us, was $32,266,325, "exclusive of the indefinite appropriations," the probable amount of which is not stated. Of this amount, it appears above that $14,024,251 had been paid before the 1st of June, leaving $18,242,074 still to be paid during the year 1837, towards which there was on hand only $3,603,338. To comply, therefore, with all the demands upon the Treasury, there will still be wanted between the 1st of June and the 31st of December, the sum of $14,638,736; being at the rate of upwards of two millions of dollars per month.

During the months of June, July, August, and September, the revenue from customs will have been very limited, owing to the lying over of the merchants' bonds for duties in all large cities; and should the sales of lands also have been diminished, as has probably been the case, it is more than probable that, by the 1st of October, there will not be a dollar in the Treasury, either in the shape of gold, silver, or even bank notes.—That the insolvency of merchants will cause a large amount of the bonds, which are now lying over until October, to remain unpaid for a longer period, can hardly be questioned; and it is, therefore, not easy to see, especially under the present prospects of a future diminished revenue from the diminution of commerce, how the Government can carry on its affairs without holding back from the States the October instalment of the surplus revenue.

As regards the second measure to which we have adverted, it is clear that, if Congress should resolve that the bonds of the merchants shall be paid in specie, or its equivalent in paper, it will be bound in justice to refund every public creditor who has been paid, since the suspension of specie payments, in drafts on the deposite banks which have not been applied to the payment of debts to the Government, an amount equal to the difference between specie and paper, or else the injustice will have been committed of taking from Peter what belonged to Paul, which is altogether unjustifiable. We incline, however, to the opinion that Congress will be disposed to consider the suspension of the payment of bonds as a *quasi* bankruptcy, which will justify them in taking what they can get, rather than contend for a one-sided justice, which may multiply their difficulties, and augment their mass of 'unavailable funds,' no doubt already greatly increased by the refusal, since the suspension of specie payments, to take bank notes for duties.

The Globe lately stated, in effect, that the American Government had thrown a load of banks from its back, and was about to *take their place*. This climbing upon one's self has reminded the editor of the Louisville Journal of a capital story, which we can only give imperfectly. A sailor, but lately arrived on shore, attempted a jaunt on horseback. During his land cruise, the animal, in kicking at something, got his foot in the stirrup of the sailor's saddle. "Egad, old horse," said the jolly tar, "if you are going to get *up*, I'll get *down*; for, hang me if I'll ride *double* with you!"

Rabbit Shooting.—An Irishman, who recently went out a rabbit shooting, observed a jackass peeping over a hedge, immediately levelled his piece, exclaiming, Och, by the powers! that must be the father of all rabbits."

THE ILL-FATED STEAMER BEN SHERROD.

FACTS BY A SUFFERER.

On Sunday morning, the 6th day of May, 1837, the steamboat Ben Sherrod, under the command of Capt. Castleman, was preparing to leave the levee at New Orleans. She was thronged with passengers.

The cabin of the Ben Sherrod was on the upper deck, but narrow in proportion to build, for she was what is technically called a Tennessee Cotton-Boat. To those who have never seen a cotton-boat loaded, it is a wondrous sight. The bales are piled up from the lower guards wherever there is a cranny, until they reach above the second deck, room being merely left for passengers to walk outside the cabin. You have regular alleys left amid the cotton, in order to pass about on the first deck. Such is a cotton-boat, carrying from 1500 to 2000 bales.

The Ben's finish and accommodation of the cabin was by no means such as would begin to compare with the regular passenger boats. It being late in the season, and but few large steamers being in port, in consequence of the severity of the times, the Ben Sherrod got an undue number of passengers; otherwise she would have been avoided, for her accommodations were not enticing. She had a heavy freight on board, and several horses and carriages on the forecastle. The build of the Ben Sherrod was heavy—her timbers being of the largest size.

The morning was clear and sultry; so much so that umbrellas were necessary to ward off the sun. It was a curious sight to see the hundreds of citizens hurrying on board to leave letters, and to see them coming away. When a steamboat is going off on the Southern or Western waters, the excitement is fully equal to that attendant upon the departure of a Liverpool packet. About 10 o'clock, A. M. the ill-fated steamer pushed off upon the turbid current of the Mississippi as a swan upon the waters. In a few minutes she was under weigh, tossing high in air bright and snowy clouds of steam at every revolution of her engine. Talk not of your Northern steamboats. A Mississippi steamer of 700 tons burden, with adequate machinery, is one of the sublimities of poetry.

On Tuesday evening, the 9th of May, 1837, the steamboat Prairie, on her way to St. Louis, bore hard upon the Ben Sherrod. It was necessary for the latter to stop at Fort Adams, during which the Prairie passed her. Great vexation was manifested by some of the passengers that the Prairie should go to Natchez first. This subject formed the theme of conversation for two or three hours, the Captain informing them that he would beat her any how.

The Prairie is a very fast boat, and under equal chances would have beaten the Sherrod. So soon as the business was transacted at Fort Adams, for which she stopped, orders were given to the men to keep up the fires to the extent. It was now a little past 11, P. M. The Captain retired to his berth with his clothes on, and left the deck in charge of an officer. During the evening a barrel of whiskey had been turned out, and permission given to the hands to do as they pleased. As may be supposed they drew upon the barrel quite liberally. It is the custom on all boats to furnish the firemen with liquor, though a difference exists as to the mode. But it is due to the many worthy Captains now on the Mississippi to state, that the practise of furnishing spirits is gradually dying away, and where they are given it is only done in moderation.

As the Sherrod passed on above Fort Adams towards the mouth of the Homochitta, the wood piled upon front of the furnaces several times caught fire, and was once or twice imperfectly extinguished by the drunken hands. It must be understood by those of my readers who have never seen a Western steamboat, that the boilers are entirely above the first deck, and that when the fires are well kept up for any length of time, the heat is almost insupportable. Were it not for the draft occasioned by the speed of the boat, it would be very difficult to attend the fire.

As the boat was booming along through the water close in the shore, for, in ascending the river, boats go as close as they can to avoid the current, a negro from the beach called out to the firemen that the wood was on fire. The reply was, "go to hell and mind your own business," from some half-intoxicated hand. "Oh, Massa," answered the negro, "if you don't take care, you be in hell before I will." On, on, on, went the boat at a tremendous rate, quivering and trembling in all her length at every revolution of the wheels. The steam was created so fast, that it continued to escape through the safety-valve, and by its sharp singing told a tale that every prudent captain would have understood. As the vessel rounded the bar that makes off the Homochitta, being compelled to stand out into the middle of the river in consequence, the fire was discovered. It was about 1 o'clock in the morning. A passenger had got up previously, and was standing on the boiler-deck, when to his astonishment the fire broke out from the pile of wood. A little presence of mind, and a set of men unintoxicated, could have saved the boat. The passenger seized a bucket, and was about to plunge it overboard for water, when he found it locked. An instant more, and the fire increased in volume. The Captain was now awakened—he saw the fire had seized the deck—he ran aft and announced the ill-tidings.

No sooner were the words out of his mouth, than the shrieks of mothers, sisters, and babes, resounded through the hitherto silent cabin in the wildest confusion. Men were aroused from their dreaming cots to experience the hot air of approaching fire. The pilot being elevated on the hurricane deck, at the instant of perceiving the flames, put the head of the boat shoreward. She had scarcely got under way in that direction, than the tiller ropes were burnt asunder. Two miles at least from the land, the vessel took a shear, and, borne upon the current, made several revolutions, until she struck off across the river. A bar brought her up for the moment.

The flames had now extended fore and aft. At the first alarm, several deck passengers had gotten into the yawl that hung suspended by the davits. A cabin passenger endowed with some degree of courage and presence of mind, expostulated with them, and did all he could to save the boat for the ladies. 'Twas useless. One took out his knife, and cut away the forward tackle. The next instant, and they were all, to the number of twenty or more, launched into the angry waters. They were seen no more!

The boat being lowered from the other end, filled, and was useless. Now came the trying moment. Hundreds leaped from the burning wreck into the waters. Mothers were seen standing on the guards, with dishevelled hair, praying for help. Their dear little innocents clung to the side of their mothers, and with their tiny hands beat away the burning flames. Sisters called out to their brothers in unearthly voices—save me, oh my brother—wives crying to their husbands to save their children, in total forgetfulness of themselves—every second or two a desperate plunge of some poor victim falling on the appalled ear—the dashing to and fro of the horses on the forecastle, groaning audibly for pain of the devouring elemont—the continued puffing of the engine, for it still continued to go—the screaming mother, who had leaped overboard in the desperation of the moment with her only child—the flames mounting to the sky with the rapidity of lightning—shall I ever forget that scene—that hour of horror and alarm? Never, were I to live till the memory shall forget all else that ever came to the senses. The short half hour that separated and plunged into eternity 200 human beings has been so burnt into the memory that even now I think of it more than half the day.

I was swimming to the shore with all my might, endeavoring to sustain a mother and child. My strength failed me. The babe was nothing—a mere cork. "Go, go," said the brave mother, "save my child, save my ——," and she sunk to rise no more. Nerved by the resolution of that woman, I reached the shore in safety. The babe I saved. Ere I reached the beach, the Sherrod had swung off the bar and was slowly floating down, the engine having ceased running. In every direction heads dotted the surface of the river. A new and still more awful appearance the burning wreck now wore. Mothers were seen clinging with the last hope to the blazing timbers, and dropping off one by one. The screams had ceased. A sullen silence rested o'er the devoted vessel. The flames became tired of their destructive work.

While I sat dripping and overcome upon the beach, a steamboat, the Columbus, hove in sight, and bore for the wreck. It seemed like one last ray of hope gleaming across the dead gloom of that night. Several wretches were saved. And still another, the Statesman, came in sight. More, more were saved.

A moment, to *me*, had only elapsed, when high in the heavens the cinders flew, and the country was lighted all around. Still another boat came booming on. I was happy that more help had come. After an exchange of words with the Columbus, he continued on his way under full steam. Oh, how my heart sunk within me! The waves created by this boat sent many a poor mortal to his long home. A being by the name of Dougherty was the captain of that merciless boat. Long may he be remembered!

My hands were burnt, and I now began to experience severe pain. The scene before me—the loss of my two sisters and brother, whom I had missed in my confusion—all had steeled my heart. I could not weep—I could not sigh. The cries of the babe at my side were nothing to me.

Again—another explosion!—and the waters closed slowly and suddenly over the scene of disaster and death. Darkness resumed her sway, and the stillness was only interrupted by the distant efforts of the Columbus and Statesman in their laudable exertions to save human life.

Captain —— lost, I believe, a father and a child. Some argue this is punishment enough. No, it is not. He had the lives of hundreds under his charge. He was careless of his trust; he was guilty of a crime that nothing will ever wipe out. The blood of 200 victims is crying out from the depth of the waters for vengeance. Neither society nor law will forgive it. His punishment is yet to come. May I never meet him!

I could tell of scenes of horror that would rouse the indignation of a stone; but I have done. As to myself, I could tell you much to excite your interest. It was more than three weeks after the occurrence before I ever shed a tear. All the fountains of sympathy had been dried up, and my heart was as the stone. As I lay on my bed the twenty-fourth day after, tears, salt tears, came to my relief, and I felt the loss of my sisters and brother more deeply than ever. Peace be to their spirits—they found a watery grave.

In the course of all human events, scenes of misery will occur. But where they arise from sheer carelessness, it requires more than Christian fortitude to forgive the being who is in fault. I repeat, may I never meet Captain —— or Captain——!

Effects of Scolding Children.—The philosopher Locke, in his "Thoughts concerning Education," endeavors to dissuade those who have the care of children from scolding them; especially in anger. It lessens, says he, the authority of the parents and the respect of children; for they distinguish easily between passion and reason; and as they cannot but have a reverence for what comes from the latter, so they quickly grow into a contempt of the former; or if it causes a present terror, yet it soon wears off, and natural inclination will easily learn to slight such scare-crows, which make a noise, but are not animated by reason.

Few of the errors of young children are regarded by the philosopher as really vicious: and it is only when they are vicious that they are to be restrained with so much pains.—Even when they really do amiss voluntarily, a mere look or nod ought to correct them. Or if words are sometimes to be used in the management of the child, they ought, says he, to be grave, kind and sober, representing the ill or unbecomingness of the fruits, rather than a hasty rating of the child for it, which makes him not sufficiently distinguish, whether your dislike be not more directed to him than his fault. Passionate chiding usually carries rough and ill language with it, which has this further ill effect; that it teaches and justifies it in the children; and the names that their parents or preceptors give them they will not be ashamed or backward to bestow on others, having so good authority for the use of them.

There is so much of truth in these sayings of Mr. Locke, that I wish they could be fastened, like the words of the Jewish law, to the very door posts of some of our houses. Not that they would do much good where the habit of scolding forever, is already fixed; but the disase is so dangerous, and a remedy is so much needed, that almost any expedient is worth proposing.

I am not ignorant that hundreds, during the last one hundred and fifty years, have tried to evade the force of Mr. L's reasoning, not by showing him to be in error but simply by ridicule. Locke, they say, was not a father; and "old bachelor's children are always well governed." Now we find many of the truths which Mr. L. teaches, and this among the rest, so stamped out in broad and plain characters, that it is impossible—borrowing the language of scripture—for him who runs, not to read.

Who has not observed that those parents who frown and scold much, are among the most unsuccessful in the art of governing their families? I believe it will be difficult to find an exception to this rule; or at least to find a single family in which there is much scolding, where any thing like good discipline is preserved.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTIONS.

From the Cincinnati Gaz. slip, Aug. 2, [by Express]

Yesterday we received by steamboat, the Vicksburg Register of the 22d ult. containing partial returns of the elections in Mississippi. In eight counties heard from, the Whig candidates were 1,500 votes ahead.

Signs.—The Enquirer of yesterday published an article from Mr. Rives' little organ at Charlottesville, which gives the first public intimation we have seen of late of the intended course of the little Senator. We make extracts:

"Mr. Rives is opposed, we know, to an exclusive metallic currency. How far he may differ from the President in this matter, or be sustained by the members of Congress, a short time will show. We believe him to be correct in his opinions on this subject, and are glad that so distinguished a statesman as Mr. Tallmadge concurs with him. There are many others that we might name who will act with him, when Congress meets.

"As to the idea that Mr. Rives is to be set up as a candidate for the Presidency, in opposition to Mr. Van Buren, we do not believe it to be seriously entertained by any of his friends, and that, too, before we know what measures the President will recommend to Congress. When an exclusive metallic currency is forced upon us and the State Banks crushed, and ruin stares us in the face, and these things produced by the conduct and measures of Mr. Van Buren, then it will be time enough for the friends of Mr. Rives to bring him forward as candidate for the Presidency. But we do not fear such a state of things—Mr. Van Buren will never recommend, neither will Congress pass any act or acts that will be likely to bring our beloved country to the brink of ruin and destruction."

This is a pregnant sign, and involves a threat by no means equivocal. Mr. Rives knows that his party have maintained the exclusive metallic currency, and now that the doctrine is become unpopular and its advocates are backing out, he manifests a disposition to profit as much as possible himself by the change, and make the Bentonians fall in the rear. He has heretofore hooted at the "chimerical scheme," and has received some severe raps from his Democratic brethren for his course, and he has no idea now of being pushed from his position. Whatever of honor or profit may accrue from the new doctrines of the party, he intends to claim his full share of—and this he will do, whether the President may differ with him or not. He has backers, it is stated, who will stand by him in the maintenance of his doctrines. From this it is inferable, that there has been concert among the disaffected, and steps have been taken to make head against Van, if he does not cut Benton and the Kitchen and abandon the hard money scheme. This may be mere bravado:—but we can form a better judgment after the meeting of Congress.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

Our information of the results of the late election for Representatives to Congress in the State of Maryland is complete, except in one district, and in that district both candidates are Whigs.

In the second district, the majority for J. A. Pearce (Whig) over Mr. Evans, the opposing candidate, is 294 votes, being a gain of 250 votes since the last election.

In the third district, the majority of the Administration candidate is between two and three hundred votes. Heretofore, the strength of that party was so great in this district that no Whig candidate was run at all.

Even in the Baltimore district, with all the efforts that were made, the Administration majority was but 251, whilst at the last election it was 548.

In the seventh district, Daniel Janifer (a distinguished Whig) has been re-elected without opposition. At some of the election districts he received every vote, and in his own county, many of the Administration party voted for him.

In the fifth district, William Cost Johnson (Whig) has been elected by a majority of fifty or sixty votes over Mr. Kemmell, also a Whig.

The first disirict is not heard from; but a Whig has certainly been elected there.

The general result then is, that four Whigs and four friends of the Administration have been elected from the State, (the same relative strength as was shown at the last election,) with a manifestation of considerable increase in the force of the Whigs in the State, by the reduced majorities of their opponents.—*Nat. Int.*

Good news from the West.—We learn from the Western papers that the Whigs are carrying every thing before them in Indiana and Kentucky. It is confidently believed that neither Amos Lane, nor Boon who once boasted that he wore the collar of Andrew Jackson, will be re-elected from the former. In Kentucky our political friends have a clear field; they are certain of success in every district except that lately represented by Col. Johnson, and even there the Cincinnati Gazette intimates that the party have great reason to apprehend defeat.—*Balt. Pat.*

It is objected against the Whigs that they are not a consolidated party; Southern Whigs are opposed to the tariff, while those of the North are devotedly attached to the restrictive system. Now, in our humble estimation, no stronger proof can be given of the purity of Whig principles than this. Men of opposite sentiments, in a matter which has caused so many heart-burnings as the tariff, would not unite upon any minor considerations. The whigs of the South and the North have but one feeling upon the all-engrossing theme of Executive ursurpation, and at a proper time this will be made sufficiently manifest. They are not like their opponents—man-worshippers. We claim to know that they will present an undivided front when the time shall come to call forth their energies, and we have no doubt of their success. We will not, we *cannot* believe that the notorious corruptions now existing at Washington will be sustained by the American People, for they have been most grossly deceived by the men in power. The present state of the finances of the country will open the eyes of many of the honest men of the party—they will not kiss the rod by which they are chastised.

N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

☞ Why are shin plasters called "*Hickory leaves?*" Because they grow upon the body and branches of *Old Hickory's* experiments.

As the long silken purses are no longer of any use to the owners, the Government ought to purchase them for the manufacture of its paper money.—*Springfield Journal.*

Let the Government buy Col. Benton's old *cravat* for that purpose. That would *turn out a greater amount of bank notes* than any other equal quantity of silk in the United States.—*Prentice.*

A PRIVATE BALLOON ASC

On Wednesday morning, a sunrise, those inhabitants of who were abroad so early, w and gratified by the exhibition sailing majestically over the individual passenger in the ca it; no one knew whence it ca from far or near. Some surp Mr. CLAYTON, the adventurous the way from Cincinnati. was dispelled, however, in the day, in a manner of which the count is given:

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA

We have been waited upon by who so astonished the town yes derived from him all the particula Mr. WILLIAM PAULLIN, of this city in question. His enterprise was su and attended with perfect triumph

On Tuesday evening at 11 o'clock the inflation of his balloon—filled time, and completed the work at 6 morning. At precisely 6 o'clock in which was held by four men, who upon it simultaneously, at the wo The first impressions which Mr. P the arrowy swiftness of his ascent ance of Beck's shot-tower, which phrase, "sunk like a dart into view of the streets of the city, ru ing each other, is described as e persons walking in them appeare on the showman's board; the o green spots, about twelve yards like little spars erect; and the sl posts inserted in the ground. steamboat, as it left Chestnut stre look of a batteau; and the ob they moved about, could be dis the South the Delaware stretche dering silver belt on the green l junction with the Schuylkill s meeting of two *brooks*, one a litt other, but brooks, or brooklets, s ance of the country around about sides was indistinct, but beautifu upon the fields and meadows, and ed large grass plats.

Crossing into Jersey, the aero enjoying the prospects opening partaking in the meanwhile of a fast, with which he had provided ter the completion of which, let and Haddonfield, the distant city ished like a dark cloud in the West chief height gained was about a Before he was enabled clearly to tion of the earth below him he hea and the noise of horses' hoofs. H in a parallel line with a country roa enabled to observe the sources of had heard. Two men were on hor and seemed like mites astride of dis crawling slowly along. Having nity of discerning his whereabou parations to descend. He thinks scending gradually, at an angle grees, for some fifteen or twen last, at *Evesham Mount*, he appro grove, into which he swept, with if he had alighted on a feather be fast to the bushes, and with the a Ezra Haines, sprang from his car stood uninjured on *terra firma*, g success, and delighted with the ma he had met with in his tour.

It was about seven o'clock wh alighted, having been sailing for a tween earth and heaven. The ba ted with the common city gas, whic fore been used for a similar purpos States.

One amusing incident occurred king his descent. A negro, who in a field, and to whom he hallooed hook, became so frightened that he his plough-tail, rolled his eyes and yelled lustily, fearing, as it knowledged, that "the D—l had co

"OUT OF DEBT OUT OF DA

motto and title of one of Mari moral tales. It should be mind, and always in practice humiliating and uncomfortable the world, is that of the perso debt, and sensible of his presen to escape the thrall. *To suc* necessary to talk; but parents s the sentiment at the head of o the basis of all instruction up worldly policy. The young health, a good salary, or even one, should have no burthen or large, unpaid, upon his m should always take care als shot in the locker, against co To have one's income suddenly is bad enough, but when, in ad are sundry arrearages of back which will be sure to torment least appearance of inability to most unsettled posture of af devil can get into.—*N. Y. Sun*

FROM THE NEW YORK GA

Mad Dog.—Yesterday a dog enter the yard of the Public S Mott-street, whilst the childr play. He laid down in a corne apparently exhausted, but sudd passed through the entry into t adjoining house, where, after and down, he seized, without a little girl eight years of age, b the leg, and bit her very seve

This is one of the painful re lowing dogs to run at large a in violation of the laws, sacrific ness, and endangering the lives

A friend has furnished us wi ing description of a rabid dog of M. Sabatier.

"A dog which is affected with ma drooping and dissprited; and seeks ness and retirement. He still uses and *liquid*, but in small quantities the approach of persons to whom tomed, but still fawns upon his m experiences a secret uneasiness w constantly to change his place, and one to another without end and wit hangs his head, and carries his tail his legs. His progress is uncertain, falter. If he encounters another an species, he directly pursues it, and deavors to escape; bites him if he can leaves him as soon as he is satisfied water seems greatly to distress him, qually distressed with the sight of sh nated, or glittering objects. The p he was accustomed, cease to attract leaves them to return to them no more are covered with a frothy foam, and is quick and oppressive. His limbs with convulsive movements. At len

Prentice says, that the Engli Williams, with his budget of tri Louisville and was applied to by had lost an eye, and whose horse same condition. The Occulist h scriptions of eye water to reproduc for men, and the other for hors were unfortunately exchanged in tion, and the man was forthwith of a huge horse eye, while his a and ogled him with as neat a as ever sat in a man's head.

NEW YORK CITY NEWS.

MONDAY, JULY 31.

…e dates from Havre to the 24th, and …k dates have been received in havre …harles Carroll to the 1st of June.— …d advanced one or two centimes. But …in Rice—Coffee, Ashes, Beeswax and …e lower. There is nothing later by this …m Great Britain.

…ondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, August 2.

… went out in the packets yester- …larger amount than I wrote you …s:

…Liverpool,	$604,000
…London,	495,000
…Havre,	183,000

…is also going to Canada. It does …e from the banks, but from old …, garrets, corners of cellars, old …e corners of wallets, &c. gathered …in quantities, but by the brokers, …le here and there, and a sovereign …ne of it is imported from the West …South America, and Mexico.— …tanding this great exportation, …on the decline, which is a very …

…eral Jackson has visions in the …e, and the Globe ever thinks of …branch mints that "the author of …r to Sherrod Williams" was going …work so as to make gold and silver …n currency in seven months' time, …wrath must wax hot when they …ican merchants exporting specie …to rob—*not* to swindle—*not* to …the American name—but to pay …bts, and to rescue their country …charge of *Punic faith*. It may …wrath of the Globe yet hotter, …y, the Barings are getting much …ld and silver—the horrible, the …e monster Barings. Much goes … & Co. Thus vanishes all the …"the immortal Jackson" to dam …ams of trade, and to put down …h monsters" at home and abroad! …iend, Jack Downing, wrecked in …Pollies, I hear, is *gritting his* …the shores of Rockaway. The …n now *grit* his in the Hermitage. …to-day are stiff—this is Wall-st. …S. Bank, 188 3-4.

…ing of Treasury Drafts, adopted …overnment as a currency, is a …tracting more and more attention …what authority this paper money …tter than other is a question not … answer. During the month of … $200,000 has been paid at the …ouse in this dishonored paper. …umbers of emigrants continue to … British brig to-day brings 350. …e late arrivals bring the small- …n board of one ship, it is said …of the passengers died of *starva-* …se are horrible evils, and Con- …t remedy them. Many of the …are deceived in Europe by ship- …then cheated when they are … It does seem as if Europe was …t its vast population upon us.— …s are full of foreign beggars. Du- …t weather their appearance in the …reminds one of Naples, or the … New Orleans, where so many …s of cotton bags. One of our …atherine street) is a *long bed*, the …ing the stepping stones, the bed …side-walk—the sheets, the awn- … shops.

… Ward—Loco Focos—Tamma- …There was a bit of row in this Ward …Monday night. The Tammanies …have secured the majority of the …t the Loco Focos had the soldiers, …nd file. The Resolutions, when …n, amount to this: "Down with …"—"up with Wright"—"hurrah …"—"follow in the footsteps, Van …"no suspension law"—"no mort- …—"no usury law"—"no restrain- …"no distribution of the Surplus …aw"—"no"—we were about to … law at all, at all." The State …700, and the monopoly associates …many, were voted down. One …utions was—

…That we are in favor of a "metallic …nd opposed to a bank note substitute … would require the Federal and State … to receive and disburse gold and sil- …ieving such a course will be a suffi- …pon the over issue of Banking Insti- …are yet to learn that Thos. H. Ben- …Bullionist, would go so far as to ren- …for any citizen to receive the note of … or banker in payment of labor, or in … any commodity.

…ess your dear souls, gentlemen …n't we now just what you want? …al Government receives nothing …nd silver. The State Govern- …an regulate next winter just as … We have now the notes of all …rs, and all sorts of Bankers. …ch banks in Turtle soup; Niblo … pay in *Vaudvilles*, or in ice …pp & Brown bank in omnibus …e give notes payable in beef, …bage and greens, some in soda …nd others in onions, chickens, …, or in what you want. This, …your Utopia.—*N. Y. Express.*

NEW YORK, JULY 27.

…arket.—Texas bids fair to be- …t rival to the Cotton growing …ing to the greater fertility of … the superiority of the climate. … of the soil, per acre, exceeds …siana or Mississippi, more than …

In the course of two or three …ports from the ports of Texas …arge item in the Cotton trade. …uses that will tend to lesson the …of the staple in the Southern … go to increase the culture in …ese causes are the expenses in- …e production. In the new Re- …are less by 20 per cent than in … States. Hence if the Texans …cents for their prime Cottons, …p a large profit.

…is looking towards this district …ng eye. Through the folly and …ions of the Northern section of …we shall lose the advantages to … the possession of Texas. Her …l be eagerly bought up by the … she will furnish an extensive …ir manufactured articles. All …n will tend to keep the price of …e States within the limits of ten …nts—and, if we throw off Tex- …as, it will not get higher, for the falling off in the amount produced will be met by the increase of production in the South Western Republic. To sum up all in a few words, Texas will be able in a year or two to undersell us, and consequently to fix the price of Cotton.

These views may be considered chimerical by some, but they are founded on an intimate knowledge of Texas. That country is not labouring under reverses like ours. Her energies are free and uncontrolled. While we shall be floundering in the mud and mire of the State currencies, and sacrificing millions to the demon of party, Texas will be stealing onward in the path to wealth and power through the capital of England, and her own yet hidden resources.

The prospect of the Texan Cotton crop is fine. A friend estimates it at 280,000 bales. This is just at the end of their wars. Preparations are every where making for the next season. We repeat that Texas will prove a terrible drawback upon the agricultural industry of the South West. It is the duty of the Government to admit her into the Union, to benefit the Southern States, if nothing else. There will be no merit in rejecting sources of wealth equal to the mines of Peru,—for so we regard the industry of Texas. Let Mr. Van Buren imitate Jefferson. We must have Texas a part and portion of ourselves.—*Herald.*

The Indian War.

"LAGRANGE, July 20.

The troops under command of Col. Brown had an engagement with the Indians yesterday, on Alaqua Creek, about seven miles below the old Court House, and after an animated fight of twenty minutes, the Indians gave way, leaving five of their number dead on the ground; the loss of the whites was one killed and five wounded. Captain Hawkins displayed great courage, led his men gallantly into the midst of the enemy. He received three wounds, though none are thought to be dangerous. His first Lieut., Mr. Myers, is also wounded. The individual killed was a Mr. Clark, of the Franklin volunteers, as are all the wounded. The foregoing statement of the fight of yesterday, is from Mr. Jesse Evans, who was in hearing, and arrived a few minutes after the firing ceased, and I believe it to be substantially correct."

FROM THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL.

The Florida War.—We said a few days since, that the Florida war had cost a million of dollars. This statement met the eye of a gentleman who is well informed on the subject, and who writes us that instead of *one* million, this miserable, disastrous *war has already cost twelve millions of dollars!* This is a startling and almost incredible amount. But our information comes from a source in the highest degree respectable.

And has this Government expended *twelve millions of dollars* in this inglorious war against an impoverished, oppressed remnant of an Indian nation? Have we spent so much treasure, with streams of blood, in an unavailing effort to drive the wretched Seminoles from their soil? And are we to go on with our Indian robberies at the terrible sacrifice of money and lives?

We appeal to the Argus and Globe for light upon this subject. What has the Florida war cost? When is it to terminate? And what is to be accomplished by it? The subject is deeply interesting to the character of the Republic. Two years have nearly elapsed since the war commenced, and the Indians are still in possession of their own. If it has already cost $12,000,000, without having gained a point in the controversy, when will the war end, and what will be its whole cost? Will the Argus and Globe, or either of them, answer?

Gen. Gaines.—The Booneville (Missouri) Herald of the 1st inst. says: "The war-worn veteran, General E. P. Gaines, of the U. S. Army, passed here this morning on board the steamboat Wilmington, on his way to Fort Leavenworth.—the object of his trip being as he informed us, to suppress the symptoms of Indian hostility manifested in that quarter. He authorizes us to state, that the Potawatomies will be removed from the Platte at all hazards, as soon as the Government of the United States shall authorize him to proceed against them.—We consider ourselves peculiarly fortunate in having the protection of our frontier committed to this venerable specimen of American valor. May Heaven speed his progress. He carries safety, if not immediate peace, to Upper Missouri."

Usurers Look at this.—At Jamaica, says a correspondent of the N. Y. Times, lives a man who is upwards of eighty years of age, and original in his character. He is wealthy and childless; his wife and six attached negro followers, not slaves, sit with him at the same table. He is shrewd in his dealings, and prospers; he recognizes no "currency" but coin—will receive and pay nothing else. The last land sale at Jamaica was made by him—nine acres, at $1000 the acre, one half down, on delivering the deed. He required this to be paid in specie—which, as he had always done, he lent on mortgage at *five* per cent. He never takes more, declaring that to be all that the use of money is worth. He refuses more.—He has now 50,000 or 60,000 lent on mortgage at that rate. A few months ago he bought a cow of a neighbor, for $27 50. A week or two afterward, he came to the seller and said that the animal was better than she had been represented to be; that it was his way to do, as to require justice in all his dealings; and he tendered the seller $2 50 more. It was refused of course, but the old man left the money among the children. These are but specimens of countless similar tales related of him. His frame bends under the weight of 84 years, but his health is unbroken, and his spirits are good; he totters under a green old age, down the hill of life, and if conscientious observance of the rules of right, can soften the pillow or ensure calm slumbers, that old man must have serene nights. What will our money lenders think of a man who refuses more than five per cent?

Long Voyage.—The ship Emily Morgan arrived at New Bedford on Friday from the Pacific Ocean, having been absent *four years and nineteen days.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9, 1837.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

The gratifying information below from the Edgecombe District was not received here until Thursday morning last. It was then inserted in such of our papers as had not been issued on the evening previous.

WHIG VICTORY!

Edward Stanly, Whig, is elected to Congress in the Edgecombe District, by a large majority over Louis D. Wilson, Van Buren.

	For Stanly.	For Wilson.
Pitt County,	654	451
Beaufort,	868	317
Washington,	344	61
Hyde,	486	126
Edgecombe,	78	1167
	2430	2122
	2122	

308 majority for Stanly.

Tyrrell county, also in this District, votes on the 10th August. It is almost unanimous for Stanly, and will increase his majority to upwards of 700.

A STILL MORE SIGNAL VICTORY.

We received on Saturday night, returns from a portion of the fourth Congressional District, which gave in August last, the largest Van Buren majority for Governor of any in the State; and from the change which has been effected in the counties heard from, we have every reason to believe, that Mr. SHEPARD, the Whig Candidate, is elected by a considerable majority. We have received correct information from Wayne, Johnston and Lenoir.—The latter gave a greatly diminished Van Buren majority. Wayne, which last year gave the Van Buren Candidate for Governor 536 majority, has given to Mr. Shepard, a majority of 16! In Johnston there has likewise been a glorious change. At the election for Governor, this county gave the Van Buren Candidate 308 majority—it has now given the Whig Candidate for Congress a majority of 269! Neither has the town of Newbern been behind hand, in the work of regeneration. Last year it gave a majority of 26 against the Whigs; and it has now given their Candidate 113 majority! The remainder of Craven, Carteret, Jones and Greene, are yet to be heard from; and in but one of them is a majority calculated upon by the Van Buren party. So we may confidently anticipate a large majority for Mr. Shepard; and congratulating the Whigs of Craven District, *proclaim the victory theirs.—Ral. Register.*

By this morning's mail, we have no further information from the Newbern District, except that Shepard's election is regarded as certain, on all hands. From the Granville District, we have not a word. From Bynum's District, our correspondent at Raleigh has furnished us with the result in Halifax and Northampton counties. In the former, Long, (Whig,) has a majority of 270 votes over Bynum (Van.) In the latter, Bynum has a majority of 13 votes. This county has disappointed us, and has probably elected Bynum. It has heretofore, for a year or two past, given Whig majorities. In the contest between the same candidates in 1835, Long's majority in that county was 119, so that he has lost 132 votes there. In Halifax, however, his gain is 185, being a gain in the two counties of 53 votes. Bertie and Martin yet to vote; of which our correspondent says, "it is said they will bring Bynum up, and his party calculate on a majority in the District of 20! They are quite moderate in their calculations, which leads me to hope for the best."

"In our District," [Raleigh,] adds our correspondent, "we are quite sanguine, but the contest will be very close, especially in Wake. I have never known the Whigs so determined on success, and I really think we have, from every indication, reason to hope for Graham's election."

Our election will take place to-morrow. We shall be greatly deceived if it do not result in another Waterloo defeat of the "Spoils party." The Whigs have had noble examples set them by their friends in the Beaufort and Newbern Districts. Let them imitate their zeal and a similar triumph will be their reward.

We learn that the Cashier of the Salisbury Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear, has been directed to repair to that place with all possible despatch, for the purpose of commencing operations, though on a limited scale for the present; and that he will probably be able to leave here towards the close of the present month.

The appointment to the Cashiership of that Branch, of DOLPHIN A. DAVIS, Esq. of this place, is highly creditable to the discrimination of the Board of the Principal Bank. He unites to a thorough knowledge of Banking Business, (gained by a long service in the Branch of the U. S. Bank,) the manners of a gentleman, and unimpeachable probity. As a citizen and as a magistrate, he will be a loss to this County, in which he has performed the duties of both stations with great credit to himself and usefulness to the public.

It will be seen, by an article copied into this paper, that already are speculations indulged as to the probability of an immediate repeal of the Deposite Act, so far as the fourth instalment is concerned. It will be recollected, that that instalment, amounting to near ten millions of dollars, is divisible among the States on the 1st of October next. But already have the mad measures of the Administration so reduced the revenue that it is *certain* enough will not be paid into the Treasury to meet the actual expenses of the year, much less the enormous appropriations of the last Session. The Distribution act will therefore have to be set aside, and the States lose this immense amount, which they had already regarded as their own, or the government will have to borrow from five to ten millions of dollars. The receipts for the first five months of this year have been $12,627,589, and the expenditures $14,024,251. The average receipts per month for those five months, have been about 2½ millions. But what were they for June, the sixth month? By the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be found in another column, the receipts appear to have been less than nine hundred thousand dollars! and more than two-thirds of that sum were received for Public Lands! We think it probable that the receipts from the latter source will continue to fall off during the year, whilst from the customs there will doubtless be an increase; but for the remaining six months it is not probable that the revenue will average more than a million per month.

Will these things awaken the people to a consideration of the true character of the measures of the Administration? If not, there is no hope.

Specie.—343,000 silver dollars arrived at New Orleans on Thursday last, from Tampico.

Corruption.—The following resolutions, adopted at a Whig meeting at Baltimore, will show *how* the Van Buren victory in that city was gained. The National Intelligencer says that workmen on the public buildings at Washington, were *hired* to go to Baltimore to vote.

BALTIMORE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate and unanimous opinion of these Conventions, that the election of Messrs. Howard and McKim was effected by bribery, corruption, and the most alarming importation of hired, illegal voters.

Resolved, That these Conventions regard it as a sacred duty to publish to the world the evidence upon which they found the above allegation, and to appeal to the House of Representatives to invalidate an election secured by the most palpable violation and abuse of the elective franchise.

Resolved, That a committee, taken either from this Convention, or the body of the community, and to consist of one person from each ward, be appointed by the chair, with instructions to employ a competent person or persons to transcribe the poll books of the late election, to arrange the names for each ward in alphabetical order, and to publish 2000 copies thereof, in pamphlet form, for distribution.

Resolved, That the Secretaries of these Conventions be appointed a committee to receive and record the names of all persons who may be reported as having abused the right of suffrage, and that they particularly and minutely record the evidence adduced to sustain each case of alleged abuse.

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed by the Chair, to collect evidence of the direct or indirect interference of the Government or its agents at the late election, and that they be instructed to report, at the first adjourned meeting of these Conventions.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to prepare a memorial to Congress, setting forth the violations and abuses of the right of suffrage at the late election, and respectfully requesting the appointment of a committee of inquiry, with power to send for persons and papers.

Resolved, That a committee of five persons in each ward be appointed by the Chair to ascertain the course pursued by the judges in the reception of votes, and, generally, to report all matters pertinent to the inquiry in question.

Plumbago.—It was lately stated in the English papers, that the celebrated Mine of Plumbago, or Black Lead, at Borrowdale, in England, was exhausted, and that no other source of obtaining this useful mineral was known. It has since been stated, in some of the papers of this country, that Plumbago can be obtained in any quantity in the vicinity of Raleigh, in North Carolina. To confirm this statement, we have pleasure in publishing the following extract from a Geological Report made to the Legislature of N. Carolina several years ago, by Professor Olmsted, then Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy at the University of that State, and at present Professor of Mathematics in Yale College.

"This great deposite of Black Lead," says the Professor, "lies a little westward of Raleigh. The whole formation consists of a great number of parallel beds, varying in width from a few inches to twenty feet. They lie in a singular variety of isinglass rock, (*micaceous schistus.*) usually of a bright cherry red, but sometimes of a silvery white color. These beds occur throughout a space not less than three-fourths of a mile wide, and ten miles long. I have never read of any mine of plumbago which can compare in extent with this, and have reason to believe it is the largest mine on record."

Professor Silliman having had a specimen of this Plumbago presented to him by the late Judge Johnson, of the Supreme Court of the United States, said, "it is of very fine quality, and appears well adapted both for crayons and pots." And Professor Dewey, of Williams College, Massachusetts, on viewing another specimen, declared "it was the finest he ever saw."—*Nat. Int.*

The Treasury.—From the following statement, it appears that the Treasury of the United States, so lately suffering under a plethora, has been reduced, by the operation of the "Experiment," to a consumptive condition:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 1, 1837.

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 2d of March last, notice is hereby given that the receipts for the month of June, as ascertained and estimated, were—

For customs, about	$213,000
For lands,	680,000
	$893,000

The expenditures during the same month were about $2,611,603.

It is proper to add that the above statement of receipts, like that for May, includes not only the money legally paid into bank to the credit of the Treasurer, and the amount of Treasury drafts taken in payment for duties and lands by collectors and receivers, but all the money which they returned as on hand, after deducting what probably would have remained in their possession, not deposited during the month, had the banks not stopped specie payments.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

We have no less than *sixteen* candidates in Stokes county, for the County Court Clerkship!! The office, we believe, is worth from five to six hundred dollars a year, and the Clerks are elected by the people for a term of four years. We want one of those gentlemen elected who had *circulars printed!* They are both competent to discharge the duties of the office. There are four candidates for the office of Superior Court Clerk.—*Salem Scrap Book.*

New York Banks.—By the statement of the condition of the Banks of the State of N. York, on the 1st July, their entire circulation was $14,763,530; Deposites of the State Treasurer, U. S. Treasurer, and individuals, $19,134,504; Specie, $2,686,354. The whole number of Banks in the State is 96. Of the 22 City Banks the circulation is $5,574,808; deposites, 14,586,486; specie, $1,709,652. The 74 country Banks have $976,702 of specie, which divided among them gives $13,194 and a fraction apiece. We confess this looks like any thing else but the resumption of specie payments.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Hermit's Grove near Elizabeth Town, Bladen Co. August 3, 1837.

MR. HALE—*Dear Sir:* I think it my duty to make public, the following instance of the power and protecting care of that Great Being, who controls the elements, and employs them as instruments of his mercy or wrath to the children of men. On Monday evening last, between three and four o'clock, a dark heavy cloud from the North East, passed over my house, with very heavy thunder and sharp lightning. The claps of thunder and flashes of lightning succeeded each other in such quick succession, that I knew the cloud was very near. I directed the windows and doors to be shut, and my family to retire to a feather bed, in a small back room on the first floor. I was sitting in the adjoining room, when suddenly, in the twinkling of an eye, I heard a loud crash and then, a faint cry of terror in the room where my family was sitting; I sprang up, and rushed to the door, where I was met by a thick, black cloud of dust; I could see nothing. In a few moments it cleared away, and my heart was relieved from a heavy burden, when I saw my wife with her infant in her arms, and her two sisters, rushing out of the room. But where, thought I, are my other dear children. In the confusion and terror they had been left; I sprang to the bed, there they were asleep, unconscious of the danger that had surrounded them. I took them in my arms and carried them, thanks to God, alive and well, into the adjoining room. The lightning had struck the inner corner of the chimney opposite the bed, about six inches from the top, rending it open on every side down, nearly to the end of the flue. Every pane of glass in the window nearest the fluid, except two, was broken to atoms. One of the window blinds, the outer and inner facings were torn off—the weatherboarding next to the chimney was torn up four or five feet in length. The stud to which the weatherboarding was nailed was shattered and moved from its place. The chimney piece was torn entirely off, and fragments of it scattered about the room and struck into the wall. The lathing and plastering was ripped up in several places and thrown to the opposite side of the room, and the soldering on a small tin box, lying on the end of the mantle piece, was melted. The sisters of my wife, who were sitting on the bed, near the foot, were stunned, and a little servant girl, who was standing on the floor near the bed, was thrown with so much violence against the bedstead as to cut a deep gash on her head an inch long. The whole scene was one of confusion and distress and has made a deep impression on my mind. To me it is indeed wonderful, that out of nine persons in the house, not one should be killed or seriously injured, and seven of them not more than from three to six feet from the direction of the fluid. I look upon it as a remarkable instance of God's interposition of his power, and goodness. And when I see my children and family alive and well around me, after what I saw and heard on Monday evening, I cannot but be deeply convinced, that it is in God we live and move, and that they are happy indeed, who have good reason to believe, that his protecting shield will be thrown over them in times of danger. If the publication of the above does not conflict with your rules, please publish it, if it does, please send it back, and oblige yours respectfully.

WILLIAM BROBSTON.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: In your last number, the remarks of a "Sufferer" have attracted my attention. That gentleman having assumed the true Loco Foco principles, I hail him as a brother. It is perfectly fair, when arguing a case, to assume all the premises that aid our side of the argument, whether facts or not. It saves us the trouble of all inquiry, as to what are and what are not facts. It is time enough when any of our sweeping declarations are disputed, to condescend to explanations. These Magnates of our town, the Commissioners, while breathing the pure air of the Sand Hills, leave us to snuff the effluvia of all the collected filth of the town, without sympathy for our sufferings.

I find several of our friends have noticed the communication above, and charmed with the vivacity of the attack upon the office holders and the pertinence of the remarks: going to show the thorough knowledge of the writer of the duties of the office, and his zeal for the public welfare (well known traits of the character of our party) are extremely desirous to ascertain his proper address, in order to nominate him for the office of Commissioner at the next election.

Indeed we do not want precedents for a recommendation to those who are misrepresenting their constituents, to resign and give place, forthwith, to the appointment of men who will faithfully serve the people.

A LOCO FOCO.

Nice, Fine, Beautiful.—"Give us old Vermont yet," said the game chicken, "for true religion, beautiful women, fine sheep, and good timber for shingles."

The Knoxville *Register* of the 16th ult., says—"Maj. McNeill, the Engineer in Chief of the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road, arrived here on Tuesday the 18th, and set out for Lexington on yesterday. We are happy to learn that although Major McNeill yet labors under a slight inconvenience from an injury received before crossing the mountain, he has so far recovered from its effects, as to prosecute his duties with his wonted energy and despatch. From a persoual reconnoisance of the route of the road thus far, Major McNeill finds the difficulties much less than he had expected, and entertains no doubt of the entire practicability of constructing the improvement for the estimated cost."

Fatal Accident.—We learn by the Abingdon (Va.) Statesman, that a gentleman by the name of Pointer, from North Carolina, was thrown from his gig at Wythe Court House, a few days since, and so injured that he died in about an hour. Ninety-one thousand dollars in money and drafts were found it is said in his possession. He was an entire stranger at Wythe Court House, and his name and residence were ascertained by letters found upon his person.

TALLAHASSEE, July 29.

From almost every section of the country, we hear cheering accounts of the crops.—This is truly gratifying, as we believe an abundant harvest will tend greatly to lessen the general distress, and enable us, at least, to escape starvation. All kinds of provisions during the last year have been exorbitantly high, particularly in this section. Corn meal brought in this place the present week, *three dollars* per bushel; and flour sold as high as 23 and 24 dollars per barrel. The prospects of the cotton grower, also, are more flattering. From all we can learn, we presume cotton will next fall command a *fair* price.

If we are not greatly mistaken, the distress in these parts will be comparatively temporary and slight. Many, it is true, will sustain severe losses, but with such facilities as our territory affords, honest and persevering effort will soon enable us entirely to surmount our present embarrassments, trammelled as we are by war.

Watchman.

A most fatal and melancholy occurrence took place at Shell Point on Saturday last. At a shooting match, a dispute arose upon some question, which led to blows, and finally to the use of pistols, dirks, &c. In the fight, eight were wounded severely, and two, A. Macon, Esq., and Mr. Glissen, have since died.—The particulars we have not learned.—*Ib.*

MARRIED,

In this vicinity, by the Rev. Mr. Douglass, Mr. PETER McCOLLUM, of Mobile, Ala. to Miss CATHARINE McLAURIN, only daughter of Mr. Duncan McLaurin, dec'd. formerly of Richmond County.

In Richmond County, on Tuesday Evening the 1st instant, by Col. John C. McLaurin, JOHN L. FAIRLY, Esquire, to Miss MARGARET McLAURIN.

In Montgomery County, near Lawrenceville, on the 25th instant, by John C. Atkins, Esq. Mr. DANIEL H. BANGLE, of Cabarrus, to Miss CARY A. FERRELL.

DIED,

At Hillsborough, on the 25th ult. ALFRED MOORE, esq. aged 52. Mr. Moore was at one time Speaker of the House of Commons. He was a gentleman, admired for his conversational powers, and his oratorical abilities; and in his private relations very amiable. We have neither time nor space to say more at present.—*Ral. Standard.*

In Wilmington, on the 27th ult. Mr. B. C. GILLETT, aged about 60, a native of the vicinity of Middletown, Connecticut, but for many years a resident of Wilmington.

On the 29th ult. WM. E BLANEY, aged 38.

At his residence in Chowan County, on the 18th inst., after an illness of 36 hours, Col. JOSEPH H. SKINNER.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—AUGUST 9.

Brandy, peach,	75 a 80	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	60 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	10 a 11	Sugar, brown,	7½ a 11
Beeswax,	20	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8½	Salt,	50 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	2 50 a $3
Corn,	$1	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
Candles, F. F.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6½ a 8	Wheat, new	$1 a $1 15
Feathers,	35 a 40	Whiskey,	70 a 75
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	18 a 21

☞ The undersigned respectfully asks of those indebted to him, on any account, a settlement at as early a day as convenient, during the present month if possible. His business will lead him to the North about the latter part of the month, if the requisite funds can be obtained. The payment of the generally small amounts due by the *two thousand* persons indebted to him, can be no inconvenience to *them*, whilst the aggregate would be very important to *him*.

E. J. HALE.

August 1, 1837.

THE Subscriber has on hand a few *Fine* and *Common HATS*, which he will sell low for cash.

A. M. CAMPBELL.

August 8, 1837. 53 3t.

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS now receiving from the Landing a general assortment of LEATHER, which he offers to sell low for cash, consisting of Skirting, Harness, Bridle, Sole Leather, large and stout wax Calf Skins, Seal do., wax and grain Upper, Binding, Lining and Padding Skins.

Also, a new assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemens' BOOTS AND SHOES, which he warrants to be of the first quality.

☞Manufacturing carried on as usual.

B. BEACH.

Fayetteville, Aug. 9, 1837. 53tf.

SPEAR & PATTEN,

145, *Water street, New York.*

HAVE received their Fall Supply of BOOTS and SHOES, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, consisting of

10,000 pair stout Russett plantation Brogans,
10,000 pair do black Brogans and Shoes,
10,000 pair men's fine calf and kip Brogans,
10,000 pair boys' heavy russett & black Brogans,
8,000 pair men's fine calf sewed and pegged Shoes,
8,000 pair do kip sewed and pegged Shoes,
3,000 pair do fine calf sewed & pegged Boots,
4,000 pair do stout pegged and water proof Boots,
5,000 pair do fine kid, morocco & seal Pumps,
10,000 pair Ladies' fine and low priced kid and morocco Shoes and Bootees,
7,000 pair do fine kid and prunella Slippers,
10,000 pair boys' bound Bootees and Shoes,
5,000 pair youths' bound do do do.
10,000 pair misses' and children's Shoes & Bootees.

—*Also*—

300 cases low priced black and drab fur Hats,
200 cases black and drab wool Hats.

August 9, 1837. 53 3w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Duncan McRae, Esq., at the last County Court of Montgomery, held on the first Monday of July inst., do hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.—Those indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment, or they will be proceeded against according to law.

ELIZA McRAE, Adm'rx.
DANIEL McRAE, and
ALEX'R LITTLE, } Adm'rs.

July 28, 1837. 53 5w.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Monday, the 31st of July, two Negroes of the following description: a negro woman, about thirty-five or forty years of age, by the name of ELIZA; she has a light complexion for a negro, about the common size, speaks quickly, and is a smart and intelligent woman; she has been accustomed to waiting in the house. She has a very large head of hair, and full mouth.

Also, her son BEN, sometimes called Abel; a mulatto boy, about 17 years of age; he is lame in his left hand, and is a little cross eyed. He is slow in speaking, with a smiling countenance; he resembles an Indian in appearance. It is expected that these Negroes will make for Currituck county, North Carolina, as they were both from that County, and the woman several years ago runaway, and was taken up and put in jail at Raleigh; N. Carolina.

I will pay twenty dollars reward for their apprehension and delivery to me, near Cheraw, and all reasonable expenses, or for their delivery in any jail in South or North Carolina, so I may get them; or ten dollars for either of them.

THOS. G. ELLERBE.

Near Cheraw, August 1, 1837. 53-4t.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

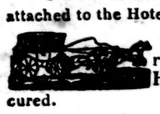
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every sympton of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

We subjoin the opinions of a few individuals.

From Col. John B Hogan, Collector of the Port of Mobile—formerly Senator from the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, &c. Acting Adj and Inspector General of the Army in the recent Creek Campaign, &c.

Mobile, August 18, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—During the late Creek Campaign, I was attacked violently with Bilious Intermittent Fever, which for several days confined me to my quarters at Tallassee. Your "Southern Tonic" was recommended to me, and my friend, Dr. Bussey, actually rode from Tallassee to Montgomery and back in one day to procure me a bottle, which entirely relieved me, and enabled me, before I had taken half the quantity, to proceed on and join the army on Hatchachubba, Since my return home my son was attacked, and I sent into the city for your Tonic, and regretted to learn there was none for sale in Mobile. Cannot you send some to this place, so that our citizens may enjoy the benefits of the best medicine of the sort I have ever tried? Your attention to this request will confer a favour on the afflicted, and oblige one who has already experienced its beneficial effects.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN B. HOGAN.

Montgomery, June 30, 1836.

Messrs. Coster & Coxe—GENTLEMEN: I have used your Southern Tonic with unparalleled success. I cured four cases of Ague and Fever permanently with *one bottle* of this invaluable medicine. JESSE H. MOSELY.

From our representative to the Legislature, Col. Jno. A. Campbell.

GENTLEMEN—No medicine stands so high in my estimation as your Southern Tonic, for the cure of Ague and Fever. I used it at first by the advice of my family Physician, with success, and its effects upon more recent cases have been equally gratifying. Yours, truly,

JNO. A. CAMPBELL.

From Major J. B. MORSE.

DEAR SIRS—I had been afflicted with Ague and Fever for a long time, and although the remedies which were prescribed gave me temporary relief, yet none removed the cause of the disease, and thereby permanently cured me till I used your Southern Tonic. I did so. This gave the great confidence in it, and as I saw that you had recommended it in cases of debility, general weakness, and inactivity of the digestive organs, I induced my wife, who had been laboring under these symptoms for a year or more, to try it. She used one bottle with some evidences of an increase of health, and few bottles more taken in moderate doses entirely cured her.

Respectfully, yours,
J. B. MORSE.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 00 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and × cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86-tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836 15tf

BECKWITH'S PILLS. ANTI DYSPEPTIC

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for three Notes of Hand, all of which was made payable to Robert C. Hattaway, as follows, (viz) one of Four Hundred Dollars, payable or due the 1st day of January, 1838, one of Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1839, also, another for Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1840. All of the above mentioned Notes were given by me to the said Hattaway for a consideration which has entirely failed, and I am therefore determined not to pay the same.

HENRY T. WILLSON.

Anson County, January 23, 1837. 27tf.

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,

PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

Tonic Mixtures.

I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their adoption.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.

Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.

Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.

Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.

The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.

Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.

Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.

The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.

JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.
260 Market street, Philadelphia.

February 23. 32tf

The Mutual Insurance Company of Fayetteville.

APPLICATIONS for Insurance against Fire will be received by the Secretary, from and after the 10th day of May, 1837.

A copy of the Charter will be furnished those who desire to examine the principle upon which the Company is formed, on application to the Secretary.

C. P. MALLETT, Pres'dt.
W. WINSLOW, Sec'y.

May 9, 1837. 40tf

GLAD TIDINGS.

Peters' Vegetable PILLS,

HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the Public as decidedly superior to any combination of Medicine ever offered to the American People. The proprietor of these pills, being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invalid a medicine on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation.

He does not pretend that they are a positive cure, or even beneficial in every complaint, but he most firmly believes that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed in the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cholic, female obstructions, heart burn, nausea, furred tongue, distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Wherever these pills have been once introduced into a family they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the Public supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences or inefficiency can be alleged against them.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a *popularity unprecedented* in the history of *medicine*.

The very circumstance alone, that *physicians* in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use,) are making free use of them in their practice, *speaks volumes* in their praise. Add to this the fact that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One fifty cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 pills.—Price 50 cents.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, May 9, 1837.

☞ I am at present receiving South Carolina Notes in payment for Goods.

23tf. JOHN McARN.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12 4,
8-4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6-4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, in addition to their former Stock, making the most complete assortment ever offered in this Market, consisting of

English, French, India and American GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, &c. &c.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

15 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
4 do prime St. Croix do,
10 barrels Loaf and Lump do
100 bags prime Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. Crockery, (ass'rtd for the country,)
100 cases Men's fashionable Hats,
20 do Drab and Black Negro do,
40 do Ladies' Bonnets, newest style,
30 do Mens' & Womens' Shoes & Brogans,
25 do Cotton and Wool Cards,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
20 do 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Window Glass,
20 dozen Collins & King's Axes,
20 do Coffee Mills,
100 casks Nails, assorted,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
500 pair bright and blue Trace Chains,
20 dozen Scythes and Straw Cutters,
20 do Shovels and Spades,

Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Smiths' Anvils and Vises, Madder, Camphor, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Starch, Brimstone, Salts, Saleratus, Gun Powder, Hyson and Young Hyson Tea, Essences, Patent Medicines, &c. and other articles too numerous to mention,—at WHOLESALE for *CASH*, good Paper, or Country Produce.

Call and examine.

NOTT & STARR, *Hay Street.*

Fayetteville, March 29, 1837. 34tf

JUST received, Three Experiments of Living, and the Sequel to do.; Fourth Experiment of Living; Means without Living; the Pickwick Club; Mason's Farrier, Bell's Engravings of the Arteries; Comstock's Botany.

LAW.—Adams on Ejectment; Archbold's Criminal Pleadings; Selwyn's Nisi Prius.

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

Private Sale.

A NEW and elegant **BAROUCHE** and Harness, brass mounted, original cost $675, will be sold low for cash. Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 20, 1837. 46tf.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

THEY are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medicine Store of

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green street.

June 1, 1837. 44-tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by

E. J. HALE.

LOST,

BETWEEN Hay Mount and the Court House, a BREAST-PIN, (Gold Stone) with two Doves on the face. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office, or the store of Mr. Warren Prior.

January 10, 1837. 27tf.

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

February, 1837.

Fayetteville Water Works.

AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Company, this day, Mr. A. J. Erambert was appointed Superintendant of Water Works, in place of G. Deming, Esq., resigned, and is authorized to collect all moneys due the Company for privileges subsequent to July 1st, 1836.

He was also required to enforce the Law against all persons who permit the Water to waste, in consequence of insufficient cocks, or other cause.

E. J. HALE, *President.*

Fayetteville, March 13, 1837.

Blank Warrants

For sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply of Goods embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too tedious to ennumerate all of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and H. Gin, Maderia, Malaga and Champaign Wines, N. E. Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy, &c.

G. B. ATKINS.

Oct. 5. 9-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

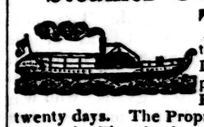
CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

Steamer Cotton Plant.



THE new Steamer *Cotton Plant*, in connection with suitable Tow Boats, will commence operating on the Cape Fear River in fifteen or twenty days. The Proprietor is now constructing on the River bank a commodious Warehouse, where Goods and Merchandize, to and from the Interior, may be stored, free of charge and in comparative safety from the danger of Fire. Such fixtures will be connected with the Warehouse as to land Goods in better order than formerly, and without incurring the expense of drayage. The Cotton Plant is entirely new, with a draft of water adapted to the River navigation, and offers to the public the surest and most convenient mode of Transportation. Goods and Merchandize will be received and forwarded at the customary rates by

DOYLE O'HANLON,
Agent at Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,
Agents at Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1837. 32tf

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF AARON BURR; Henrietta Temple, by the author of Vivian Grey; Wordsworth's Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by Paulding; Book of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Heman's Poems; Parting Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred Poetry; Judge Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Spurzheim's Phrenological Works; History of China; Midshipman Easy; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations of Consumption; Gray's Operative Chemist; Suddard's British Pulpit; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; Girl's Own Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; Parlour Letter Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; Missouri Harmony; Course of Time; Sword's Almanac; Western Songster; Doane's Magrier's Midwifery; &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

March 14, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large Stock of **GOODS**, of every description, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, being bought recently at the New York Auctions.

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

Cotton in the Seed.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to me are requested to settle the same with Edmund Blake, by the first of May next, or they may expect their notes or accounts to be placed in the hands of an officer, for collection, as no longer indulgence can be given

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 11th, 1837. 36 tf.

ICE.

PERSONS wishing *ICE* can be supplied every day (Sundays excepted) during the Season, from 4 to 6½ o'clock, A. M., and at no times during the day unless in cases of sickness. All quantities less than a peck will be sold by the pound. Cash is expected on delivery.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

May 5, 1837. 40tf

BEEF and MACKEREL.

FOR Sale by the Subscribers,

30 bbls. prime New York BEEF.
30 do. No. 3 MACKEREL.

—ALSO—

10 bbls. White Havana SUGAR.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 16, 1837.

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with an excellent Well of water in the yard, and a Garden. Apply to

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

Office of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, May 22, 1837.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day.

Resolved, That in order to complete the Survey and examination of the country, now *nearly finished*, an Instalment of One Dollar on each Share be called for, payable on or before the 20th day of June. By the order of the Board.

E. L. WINSLOW, Pres't.

The Salisbury papers, Wilmington Advertiser, Lincoln Transcript, and Rutherford Gazette will give this notice three insertions. 43tf.

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

To Hire.

A LIKELY Negro Girl, a good house servant. Apply at this office.

July 3, 1837. 48-tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established in Wilmington for the purpose of the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him forwarded with the utmost dispatch and every particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business combined with unremitting attention, will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. O. HAIGH.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Wm. Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. &c.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of G. & L. Horlbeck is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to A. M. G. Horlbeck, who is fully authorised to grant discharges.

GOULD HORLBECK,
LEVI HORLBECK.

January 17.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received letters of administration on the personal estate of Mathew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court. All persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON.

September 5, 1836.

PROCLAMATION.

By the Governor of North Carolina.

200 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me by the verdict of an Inquest held over the body of a negro, that A. G. Keys, of the county of Cumberland, was recently murdered in said county, and that George W. Coburn, (of the county and State aforesaid) stands charged with the commission of the said felony; and whereas it is represented to me that the said George W. Coburn is a fugitive from justice:

Now, therefore, to the end that the said George W. Coburn may be apprehended and brought to trial, I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars, to any person or persons who will apprehend and confine him in the jail, or deliver him to the Sheriff of Martin county; and I do hereby require all officers, whether civil or military within this State, to use their best endeavors to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended the said fugitive.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the city of Raleigh, this 1st day of May, A. D. 1837.

EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

By the Governor:
CHRISTOPHER C. BATTLE, *P. Sec'y.*

G. W. Coburn is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, thick set, of a stout muscular constitution, complexion dark, full face, speaks short and quick when spoken to, with eyes somewhat downcast. He is a mulatto, and wore on leaving a blue cloth coat and pantaloons.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of HALE & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27.

HOLBROOK'S PATENT

For Churches, Manufactories, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bells of any size, orders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive orders for their Bells of any size, all orders for their Bells of any size which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any *Bells in the United States*. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Clocks, of superior finish and tones. Orders promptly attended to, and information given by

JAMES HOLBROOK.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells received as usual.

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill Stones

For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the above Mill Stones in this State, Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, Philadelphia, would here inform those wanting Stones that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the Stones to be *genuine*, if it is not, we furnish a new pair instead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Building.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

LEETE & CO.

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER supply of

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Crockery, Hats and Caps,

Which they offer low for Cash or approved Country Produce.

October 19, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscriber,

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

To Farmers.

JUST RECEIVED, eight and a half tons Nova Scotia PLASTER, the best of manure. Those that want rich land will do well to apply for this Plaster, as now is the time to use it advantageously. Call on J. E. Pate, 3 doors south of the Market.

Fayetteville, March 27, 1837.

Just received.

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime,
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris for Plastering or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, for Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly on hand.

All of which I will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

He intends to keep a large and general assortment of these articles at all times, and from his long experience for near 20 years as a Brickmayer and Plasterer, can always speak confidently as to the quality of the articles.

JOHN E. PATE,
3 *doors South of the Market.*

February 22, 1837.

Blanks for sale at this Office.